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Is our triends who favor us with manuscripts for publication wish to have rejected articles returned, they must in all cuses send stamps for that purpose.

The President.

The President says that there are three parties concerned in the coal situation, the United Mine Workers, the operators and the public

Has the President reflected upon the significance of this utterance? We cannot believe that he has. We do not think that the President would wilfully put aside the Constitution. What the President says implies that he ignores the Constitution; but we shall not believe that until he himself so assures us

The President denies any consideration to the non-union laborers, to the men who want to go to work; yet under the Constitution there is no more sucred right guaranteed to a free people than the right of contract, the right of the free man to sell his labor as he pleases. The President cannot afford to ignore that. It is of the very essence of the article of Liberty. Whither, then, is the President drifting? Does he not see his danger, the danger of the whole

A word of friendly wisdom now from the President to the miners would be of immeasurable value. We cannot exaggerate its moment, because, consciously or unconsciously, he has espoused their cause and they look to him as they look to no one else. What we would beg of him is very simple: it is that he ask them to desist from violence and that he point out to them that so long as the laws of the State are defied and set at naught their cause must suffer.

A week ago the President could not have been rightly besought to take this course: but since a week ago many things are different. Then the President was aloof from the coal strike, and sheltered within the dignity of his high station and none sought to involve him in the strife. Now it is not the same. He has elected to embark in the controversy, and naturally the people look to him. They have faith in him: they found great hopes on his wisdom, his courage and his sense of justice.

Therefore it is that we appeal to the the miners, his great, undeniable influthe cause of law and of order.

are now, would go further than any influence which even MITCHELL himself can exert. Were he to point out to them that all grievances shall be referred to the Courts of Common Pleas of the several districts- and were he to advise them to go to work and accept and abide by that arbitration, we believe that, so great is his influence with them, they would end the strike at once.

in accord with the Constitution; denying to no one its sacred rights and powers, but securing to the public, to the operators, to the union miners and to the thousands of non-union men who are at work or who want to go to work, all the rights which lawlessness and violence now annul.

A New Question.

The interference of the President of the United States in a question between employers and employees in a single State of the Union is a proceeding so unprecedented that the people of this country are not yet prepared to express any decided opinion on the immediate outcome of the novel attempt made on Friday at the White House.

It raises a question as extraordinary in its gravity as it would be dangerous if it was made food for rancorous partisan political discussion at this time when elections for Governors and Congressmen are approaching and the issues for the great political contest of 1904 are

It behooves everybody in the present situation to preserve calmness and temperance in thought and speech concerning all the questions which have risen out of the coal strike.

Fears that cold weather will come to this country while it is in the midst of a direful " coal famine " may be dismissed from every mind. There will be no " coal famine." In the anthracite mines there is an abundance of coal for the American people at all times, and it will be mined and brought to the markets in sufficient supply to satisfy every need, domestic and manufacturing, this autumn and this winter. This republic has not relapsed into barbarism. Law and order will prevail. The President of the United States will see to it that they are preserved and that the republic

suffers no harm. This result, too, will be brought to pass without the overturning of our whole social system which the New York Democracy calls for and would precipitate. Only political demagogues are-trying to make trouble, and, their melevolers purpose being obvious to

every intelligent man, they are powerless for mischief

Have no fear, the people will have coal enough for next winter, and they will be able to get it at reasonable prices.

Arbitration Repudiated by Trade Unionists in Great Britain.

There is reason to believe that the appeal to arbitration which is so frequently made in disputes between capital and labor is seldom put forward in good faith. Those who ask for it tacitly assume that the verdict of the arbitrators will be in their favor. When they think otherwise, arbitration has no charm for them. Indeed, the idea of arbitration would be repulsive to workmen if they knew that an unwelcome verdict would and could be enforced against them. This is clear from the position taken by workmen in Great Britain toward compulsory arbitration.

It is evident that arbitration, unless it is to prove a delusion, must be compulsory. It is by law made compulsory in New Zealand, and the innovation seemed to work well enough for a time. while the profits of manufacturers were steadily increasing, and while the arbitrators usually rendered verdicts favorable to the demands of the workmen for an increase of wages. When, however, court, the judgment of which should be binding on employers and employed.

The New South Wales legislation has not been long enough in force for any conclusion to be drawn from its working. and it might, therefore, have been supposed that the British Trude Union Congress, which met the other day, would have hesitated to pronounce definitely against the principle of compulsory arbitration. During the discussion of he subject, which was protracted, the representative of the powerful Boiler Makers and Iron Shipbuilders' claims to their employers, who under- justly liable. stood the difficulties of the trade, than to a Judge. The spokesman of the Miners' Federation also declared against Judges or arbitrators. He was for freedom of contract and a strong trade union. In his opinion, arbitration was all very well, but it must not be compulsory, That is to say, workmen would accept the verdict of arbitrators if it was in their favor, but not otherwise

The drift of the speeches made it evident that the resolution demanding the establishment of compulsory arbitration in labor disputes in the United Kingdom would be defeated. The result of the voting "by card "-that is to say, by the number of constituents respectively represented by the delegates votingwas that 961,000 votes were cast against President to make felt his influence with the proposal, while only 303,000 were recorded in its favor. The figures show ence, and to make it felt powerfully in that notwithstanding the might have been expected to exert the British A word from the President, in the trade unions are even more firmly artemper in which these misguided men rayed against compulsory arbitration than they were a year ago, for then a similar resolution obtained 366,000 votes, while only 676,000 were cast against it. That is to say, while a good deal less than that he has induced the coal operators to two-thirds of the workmen represented concede arbitration, arbitration that is in the Trade Union Congress of 1901 reactually compulsory they have agreed jected compulsory arbitration, a good deal more than three-fourths are now opposed to it. That is why we say that the principle of compulsory arbitration is repudiated by British workingmen.

The Bible as a Text Book.

The use of the Bible as a regular text book in the public schools is now seriously Then the President would find himself advocated by educational conventions. school superintendents and individual of this country.

lish literary style and merely as moral lessons, their source and religious authority are not of consequence.

down to us from a period when our

vigorous in its simple directness. it from that made on their forefathers. with their awe-inspiring belief that by mankind the word and will of Goo! Himself. They would approach the Bible ary beauty merely and not to bow down before it as GoD's only Book, the one and only fountain of Divine wisdom in

the world. They would find that its language is

hear and read and is taught to them as its appeal to the imagination will be gone. By teaching to children that Gon wrote it, that it is absolute truth sent down out of Heaven, all its stories are made to have for them an awful fascias merely one in the category of human text books they are forced to study, what charm will the Bible have for them? They can find even more wonderful stories to read.

Children can understand and enjoy as veritable occurrences the stories of ADAM and Eve, the Serpent and the Apple, the Garden of Eden CAIN and AREL NOAH and the Flood, ABRAHAM and ISAAC and the rest, but how much will they be imressed by them when they are told that, after all, as the Outlook, representing the New Theology," tells an inquiring correspondent, these Biblical stories are only a concrete way of illustrating an abstract

The correspondent had expressed sorrow that that paper had called the offering of ISAAC as a sacrifice merely " legendary." and he referred to "St. PAUL's reference to it " in the Epistle to a tendency to industrial depression su- the Hebrews as confirming its verity pervened, and arbitrators, recognizing as an historical fact. The Outlook pro- stimuli. the change in conditions, declined to ceeds to reply that, according to many sanction the workmen's demands, the noted "evangelical scholars," the names decision provoked great discontent, and of the Hebrew patriarchs before Moses an outery arose in certain trades for the are simply tribal names and not perrepeal of the compulsory arbitration sonal; and that the story of the offering Nevertheless, in 1901, the Legislat- of ISAAC is merely a legend illustrature of New South Wales decided, after ing "the persistence of human sacrifice a prolonged and heated debate, to make among the Hebrews for more than a the experiment of a State regulation of thousand years after the date assigned immigrants at the port of New York wages by means of a kind of arbitration to ABBAHAM," a practice which was only "extirpated among the Hebrews" after June demonstrates that the flood of im-" a long and at times dubious struggle."

The story of the sacrifice of ISAAC. then, has only a horrible significance. It relates to a savage superstition which brings a shudder to the most mature last year by over one hundred thousand. mind and cannot be explained to children without harmful consequences.

This is only an illustration of the troucould not be introduced on any other migration from these countries: theory of the Bible than that as human Society went so far as to say that his literature only it is open to the criticism constituents would rather submit their to which every human production is

Democrats and the Jefferson Memorial.

Last April the Thomas Jefferson Memorial Association of the United States was organized at Washington. its purpose is to set up in the Capital lity a suitable national memorial of Governors of the association will be organized formally in Independence Hall,

The governor from the State of New York is the Hon. EDWARD MORSE SHEP- millions, or nearly two-thirds of the onday in November Mr. Shepard and sition for national ownership and operaon of the anthracite coal mines.

consistent with the great purposes of ualism for Socialism. In Idaho it is crying for Government ownership of Ohio, Jeffersonian in name only, the than four-fifths of the whole. existing Democracy has set its face the citizen nothing.

rial of THOMAS JEFFERSON.

Curriculum and Social Stimuli.

When we were mere boys, boys had to teachers of prominence in different parts | do a little work in school. They were not coaxed; they were hammered. Spell-For example, the Superintendent of the ing, writing and arithmetic were not public schools at Carthage in Missouri electives; and you had to learn. In announces that in the present school these more fortunate times, elementary year the study of the Bible as " the basis | education has become in many places of all our moral life "and as " a fine work a sort of vaudeville show. The child of literature " will be made a feature of | must be kept amused and learns what he the high school curriculum at that town. pleases. Many sage teachers scorn the The parts of the Bible he has selected for old-fashioned rudiments; and it seems specific study are the Gospel of St. JOHN, to be regarded as between a misfortune the Book of Isaiah, the Sermon on the and a crime for a child to learn to read Mount, the Epistle of St. James, and St. | and spell by the old methods. Vast PAUL'S address before AGRIPPA. Among and fruitful intellects have devoted these it will be seen are some of the themselves to child study and child very books of the canonical Scriptures | psychology. "Visualized " reading and with which the Biblical scholarship now other great inventions have come in. fashionable in theological seminaries has | Sociology, the widest-armed of sciences, dealt most critically as to their title to is sociologizing tremendously; and as a supernatural authority; but it may be result of all the improvements, there is contended that if they are to be used in a race of gifted pupils more or less igschools, in the venerable English version | norant of the once-prized simple eleof the Bible, simply as models of an Eng- ments of ordinary education; and new "factors" are turned out by the soci-

ology factories every week. We approach these " factors " in hu-Of course, such a manner of treating mility and ignorance. They seem to the Bible in schools would lead children be magnificent and unknown gods, not to look on it as no more than a literary lightly to be scorned by believers in the relic, an obsolete history of a past phase creed outworn. The Journal of Sociology of religious evolution. It would be is a shrine where we love to prostrate there must be discrimination as to Trusts taught and studied as art teaches and ourselves. The proudest he in Christenstudies the architecture and sculpture domought to be glad to grovel before so of ancient Greece, that is, as a beautiful mysterious a divinity. We "spring" human construction which intrinsically an examination on Little Johnnie when tion; but for the Miners' Trust license appeals to the cultivation of all times. he comes home from school and find that and privilege uncontrolled. The Bible would simply be put in place | he can't spell " cat " without a picture of with other literary treasures handed pussy before him or that he spells it " mew." We pat him on the head and English literature was purest and most give him a penny and tell him that he a "seab" and dynamites his widow and will live to be President or editor of the his orphans, to him no mere immunity, The generation of children before Journal of Sociology some day. Then we but honor and a gold medal! whom the Bible was put in that light gird up our loins and furbish our spectawould get a very different impression of cles and consult that oracle of occult science and oracular pedagogy. Here needful application to this wonderful is a piece on " A New Factor in the Elesupernatural inspiration it conveyed to mentary School Curriculum." We are collecting " New Factors." The catalogue of them will not be more than in a critical spirit to find in it liter- three times as large as the combined Directories of Manhattan and Brooklyn. As we think of our misspent, unhappy youth, which knew not the joy of New

Factors twice a day, the salt tears fall. But the Newest Factor is waiting. largely foreign to the speech which they Bring it in. We thought we had jogged

or trotted along in a " curriculum " as the true standard of language. Take much as anybody, but we never knew away from it the awful mystery of a what the curriculum was. It "represupernatural authorship and the Bible | sents the social factor in the educational will be a dull book for the youthful mind; process;" and it is a correspondent as well as a representative. List, list, O.

"It corresponds to the stimulus, the individual

factor being represented by the response. To put this concretely: The apple nation; but if it is put before them which Little JOHNNIE prigged and ate last night was the stimulus. The colicky howl which he emitted at 3:37 this morning was the response, and we were the individual factor that ran for the doctor. Now for another draught of the sincere milk of sociology:

Since stimulus and response are but two phases one activity it is evident that the complexity of the stimulus bears a direct relation to the complexity of the response. That which constitutes the stimulus in a given case is not the external object itself, but the object functioning with refer ence to an individual. Whether an object functions as a stimulus in a given situation depends upon its relation to the attitudes of a child."

Any parent who has seen the electric spanker will agree that its function as a stimulus depends upon the attitudes of the child; but it is not generally known that " these attitudes, which are largely a product of remote social activities, determine, within fairly definite limits. the nature and complexity of social

How many parents know their business? How many of them could get even 10 per cent. in an examination in simple and complex stimuli, response, attitude and functioning?

The Revolution in Immigration.

The arrival of about half a million during the fiscal year ended with last migration is again high; and it is, also, another among many palpable evidences and consequences of our present national prosperity. The arrivals were more than

The remarkable feature of the present immigration, however, is its source. It comes chiefly from Southern and Southble which would come from introducing eastern Europe, from which until recent the study of the Bible as a text book in vears our accessions of population were the public schools, for, of course, it small. Here are the statistics of the im-

Austria Hungary	. 135,003
Greece your your or the second second	7,757
Italy.	
Portugal	4.561
Roumanta	
Russian Empire	78,234
Servia, Bulgaria and Montenegro	829
Spa'n	556
Turkey, Purope and Asia	5.557

That is, more than four-fifths of this year's immigration has come from JEFFERSON. October 18, the Board of these countries, these comparatively new sources of supply, and about one-third of it from Italy alone.

From 1820 to 1900 the total immigration to the United States was about twenty ARD. On the Tuesday after the first entire emigration movement of the world during that period. The chief all other New York Democrats who have national sources from which these immithe stomach for it will vote for a proposigrants came were the United British Kingdom, principally Ireland, and Germany or more than two-thirds. From The party of JEFFERSON has given the Latin and Slavonic countries the up the theory of the least government immigration was relatively small, while from the Scandinavian countries it was government. It has given up individ- large. The immigration from Southern and Southeastern Europe began to come in considerable volume only in the last the railroads, a plan approved by the decade of the last century, but now, as Democratic candidate for Governor of we have shown, it has become more

This last year from Italy alone the toward the creation of an enormous immigration to this port was nearly one Federal machine and the reduction or hundred and fifteen thousand more than disappearance of individual initiative, from the United Kingdom and Germany The Government is to be everything; combined. It was about eight times that time of this demand, whether by accident from Ireland and nearly eight times that At present, a memorial of KARL MARX | from Germany. It was more than twice would be a more appropriate object for the total from the English-speaking and Democratic contributions than a memo- Scandinavian countries combined. From the Russian Empire alone we received about as many as from those countries. Meantime there has started in during the last fifteen years a great immigration from Austria-Hungary. During all the period from 1820 to 1890 this immigration port of New York alone received 135,003.

These comparative statistics, it will be seen, show a great revolution in the character of the immigration to America.

these incidents, and after Gen. Grant became character of the immigration to America. From once having been Irish and of the Teutonic stock in the vast majority, it has become in its great mass Italian and Slavonic, with a large Jewish element included. These newcomers are also crowding into the cities of the East more largely than did the earlier immigrants. The Italian population of New York is growing rapidly to be a principal element in our social life, and of Jews we have now a population which is computed by careful statisticians of that race at more than six hundred thousand, all except about fifty thousand added since 1881.

The social consequences to this country of so radical a transformation in the racial stock of the immigrants we will leave to the imagination to conceive.

For her timely sid, of, rather, her good onices, at thist perilous time, and to do so it was concluded in alphomatic circles to reimburse her for the expenses she would neaturally have incurred in having and to also proving the feet in close proximity to American waters. But it was determined that it would be the correct thing, from a diplomatic point of view, for Congress to make a direct appropriation for that purpose, for the reason appropriation for the purpose, for the reason appropriation for that purpose, for the reason appropriation for the purpose, for the reason appropriation for the purpose, for the reason appropriation for that purpose, for the reason appropriation for the purpose, for the reason appropriat From once having been Irish and of the

So also, for the laborer who in self-defence shoots a striker, short shrift and no mercy: but for the striker who shoots

All this is put before us as political and economical doctrine of special and

The burglars of Philadelphia, a town of no reputation for swiftness, are swifter than their brethren in other places to com-we have this legend detailed to we have this legend detailed to we have this legend detailed to we have the legend detailed to prehend changes in value. Some Philaunder the most favorable conditions the

body can hope to rise in it who has not a mobile and adaptive mind.

The Ohio Legislature has decided that ping-pong shall be subject to municipal regulation. This game has not been regarded as especially dangerous or demoralzing, but wisdom demands that it be under the judicious supervision of Aldermen and Town Councils and so on. There are enthusiasts who insist upon playing all night to the annovance of their graver neighbors. Besides, Aldermen want to regulate the universe and it's only fair to give them jurisdiction over a little something.

The Hon. THREE-CENT TOM JOHNSON was to make a speech at Marysville, Chio, the other afternoon and a crowd had come to the place to see his show. But Tom "cancelled the engagement " because he couldn't drive his automobile fast enough from Upper Sandusky to speak at Marysville and reach Kenton in the evening." Tom goes fowling for gulls he ought to leave his red devil wagon at home.

THE WEST INDIAN SQUADRON.

Secretary Moody, in an Order Re-establishing It. Defines its Duties.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4. In his order reestablishing a separate West Indian Squad-War, Secretary of the Navy Moody defines its duties as follows:

"The duties of the division will include guarding of American interests in those the cultivating of friendly relations with their people, the protecting of American chizens residing there in their property and other rights, the carrying out of the provisions of existing treaties, and in general the exercising of all legitimate influence toward the maintenance of peace in those

regions."
The new force will be known as "The Carribbean division of the United States naval force, North Atlantic squadron." Rear Admiral Joseph B Coghlan, second in command of the North Atlantic naval station, has been ordered to assume charge, with headquarters at Culebra Island, P. R. The cruiser Olympia will be the flag ship and the other vessels of the divisio are the cruisers Montgomery and Detroit the gunboats Marietta and Mach he auxiliary cruiser and transport Panther

ATHLETES IN Y. M. C. A. WORK. Speakers at Intercollegiate Conference

A Talk by J. B. Reynolds. James B Reynolds, secretary to Mayor Low, addressed the intercollegiate Y. M. C. A. conference in Earl Hall, Columbia University, vesterday on philanthropic work. He explained the boys' club idea. the sphere of voluntary legal aid and pointed out how college men could lead their efforts

to foster settlement work in cities. Marcellus Hartley Dodge of Columbia, a grandson of the late Marcellus Hartley, presided at the conference and introduced as speakers Josiah Calvin M Cracken, the former University of Pennsylvania football player; Robert E. Speer of Princeton, G sert A. Beaver of the University of Pen sylvania, son of former Governor Beav of Pennsylvania, A. B. Williams of Vale and George H. Butler, Jr., George F. Bambach, Leclanche Moen, H. Alexander Smith and Harwood Hoadley of Columbia.

The final session of the convention will held in Earl Hall this afternoon. Orville rantz, the Harvard athlete, will speak a "Bible Study," and an address will be

given by A. B. Williams of Yale A LEGEND ABOUT ALASKA.

An Astonishing Story Which is Believed

Throughout Maska. THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIE tion to the pu of what is now known as the district of Alaska from Russia by the United States which it seems to me might be either disputed or veri it to THE SUN, which shines for all, regardle of latitude or longitude. To make the legend intelligible a few historical facts of be related; and by preface I will say that before I came to Alaska, early in 1900, I heard the whole matter related in Washington, the | malice of nations or of men.

national capital. Government for their immediate release also an historical fact. It is said that at the or design is not stated, there was off Capes Charles and Henry a Russian fleet of seven war vessels, I think, and, as soon as the commander of this alleged fleet heard the new of the demand of the English Government. he caused word to be sent to President Lin coln that the fleet was at his di-posal for the purpose of enabling him to resist the aforesaid demand. The student of history knows that it never became necessary to use force in rest ting this demand, for the reason that Lincoln took the matter in his own hands, and, if I remember right, against the wish of amounted to only 80,769; last year the a majority of his Cabinet, released Mason of enforcing political justice, really for and Slidell, thus closing that incident, to the objects which conquest has disclosed. use a diplomatic term.

Now, the legend is that some time after for her timely aid, or, rather, her good offices, t that perilous time, and to do so it was con-

Latter-Day Doctrine.

The Trusts must be made to feel the law! The Trusts must be crushed! But there must be discrimination as to Trusts—different laws for different Trusts:
For the Coal Trust, a law which, if needs be, shall not stop even at confiscation; but for the Miners' Trust license and privilege uncontrolled.

So also, for the laborer who in self-de-

out a dissenting voice. Hence our purchase of Alaska.

Now, I can understand that possibly this might have been done that is, that such a measure might have been put through the House in the way alleged. I can understand how, from a diplomatic point of view, it was not good policy to make the direct appropriation to Russia, and how, to avoid such a measure Russia would consent to sell us Alaska for the price of her expenses on that fleet; and, also the further fact, that if such was the reason and method of purchase, why it was not made public.

If this story has any foundation in fact it is

it was not made public.

If this story has any foundation in fact it
the most romantic piece of diplomatic Jusglery of which I remember to have heard glery of which I remember to have and as there are some points in it true, could be verified, can The S of its correspondents enlighten us the subject? Every time a fellow prehend changes in value. Some Philadelphia housebreakers made a business call the other night, let the silver and the jewels alone and contented themselves with conveying three tons of anthracite coal. Even under the most favorable conditions the profession of burgling is difficult; and no-

THE JEWISH QUESTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In dealing with the manifesto of the Secretary of State respecting the treatment of the Jews of Roumania you referred to an essay of mine as explaining one side of the Jewish question. I am sorry to find that by taking a somewhat novel view of the question and acquitting Christendom of some of the blame that has been cast upon it. I am supposed to have shown myself an enemy to the Jewish race and religion. Enmity to any man's race or religion is alien alike to my understanding and my heart. In England, I, with the rest of my party, favored the admission of the Jews to Parliament and wrote in support of the measure, though I cannot pretend to think that those who cherish a separate nationality are quite so clearly entitled to political power as they are to religious liberty and to all personal rights.

My conviction is that the source of Jewish suffering is not, and never has been, to the extent supposed, Christian hatred of the Jewish religion. I believe it is, and always has been mainly to be found in the anomalous position and habits of the Jews a wandering and parasitic race, not blending with the other nations, into which for commercial purposes they have come, but keeping up a separate nationality emphasized by a tribal mark, avoiding ron, which was last in existence in the Civil intermarriage, and, if they are of the stricter sort, association at the same board; while many of them have plied, at least among the peasantry of Europe, an unpopular and so far as pertains to the navy, the safe- often oppressive trade. I, of course, recognize the numerous exceptions, not a countries that border on the Caribbean, few of them illustrious in connection with

> that not inconsiderable section of the Jews themselves called Zionists, though the Zionist remedy is repatriation. The obstacles in the way of repatriation are evidently great, if not insuperable. The alternative is the renunciation by the Jew of his separate nationality so that he may be completely identified with the community in which he lives. All feeling against him would then cease and the unquestionable gifts of his race would have perfectly free play. In no civilized nation would he now be persecuted or disrated merely on account of his religious pinions. The belief that Christian persecution of the Jewish religion has been the cause of all the trouble is disposed of by the fact that the trouble existed in full force among the pagan nations of antiquity before Christianity had acquired any power to persecute, and even before it came into he world. It is coeval and coextensive with the wandering habits, the Talmudic separation and the peculiar commercial tendencies of the Jew

> Religious bigotry has no doubt played its evil part. The mortal conflict between Christianity and Islam which took place at the time of the Crusades was attended by a pan x sm of religious passion in the Christian communities which produced nost tragical effects and has been allowed so much to color our views of the whole history Even then, insurrection against Jewish usury was blended with crusading funaticism and the belief that the Jew sympathized with Islam.

> Your Secretary of State might with advantage read the British Biue Book comprising the reports of the British Consuls the anti-Jewish disturbances in Russia Nos. 1 and 2, 1882-831. It would in the first place put him on his guard against exaggeration, and in the second place show him that the main cause of the trouble is generally not religious, but economical and

> Among historical disasters it would be difficult to name two greater than the transportation of the negro and the dis-

> persion of the Jew. Nobody, I hope, will be offended by being old that the guilt of Christendom in this matter is less than has been commonly supposed, and that a state of things which everybody must deplore is due more to the untoward accidents of history than to the

One cannot help looking on Mr. Hav's The capture of Mason and Slidell is an manifesto with some misgiving as boding historical fact the demand of the English an interference with the internal affairs and consequently with the independence of a minor State. There was no effective intervention in the case of the Armenian massacres, loudly as that case called for it; while the German Emperor actually flung himself into the arms of the Sultan. Russia is now, under color of an improvement in government, crushing, in defiance of solemn engagements, the small, but noble nationality of Finland, and my own country has been drawn by designing men into an attack on the covenanted independence of the two little Commonwealths of South Africa, estensibly for the purposes TOBONTO, Sept. 23. GOLDWIN SMITH.

Columbia Alumni Association Dinner.

The annual meeting and reunion of the association of the alumni of Columbia College will be held at Sherry's lo-morrow evening. The reports of standing committees will be heard and new officers will be chosen. The Nominating Committee has drawn up this state President, Edward Mitchell, '61; vice-president, Julien T. Davies, '66; treasurer, Thomas Ludlow Chrystie, '92; secretary, Frederick Paul Keppel, '88; members of the standing committee to fill vacancies, Prof. Benjamin Woodward, Charles H. Mapes, Ellery O. Anderson, Frederick Carlordel and Tomokins McDyanie. Coykendal and Tompkins McIlvaine.

Wall of an Old Theatregoer.

I'd like to hear the old songs s ung agair I'd like once more to see an old time show, Shows seemed to be much better years a go.

McAndrews and his "Watermeion Man," Bill Haverly and his "The Ripe Banan"

As Emerson did sing this folly pair

Would surely fill your heart with childish giee And drive away the hardest kind of care "Come Back" as sung by petite Flora Moore Our fund of pleasure greatly would enhance. How glad 1 d be if I could see once more

Upon the stage Dick Sands and his clog dance Dave Reed was always header on the cards. His "Sally Come Up" simply took the house: And when fat Dagmar you'dled his sweet your Or Kit O'Neill Jigged nimble as a mouse,

Or Billy Cortwright sang his "Flewey-Flew" Accompanied by his very funny action, That's when a man could go to shows and knew He could be filled with Joy and satisfaction

The wonderful Olympian Quartet,

"The Happy Hottentots"—none could be finer. Those old time folks I never can torget. "Pretty Peggy" as Pat Rooney sang it. Or Charley Banks's pretty "Poor Old Maid.

Or Ella Wesner's pretty song, "The Captain, Oh Billy Rice and one of his stump speeches

And thoughts of Billy Arlington just teaches That minstrel men to day are on the shelf.

That's why I want the old songs sung again. I want to see once more an old-time show I want to hear the old-time minstrel men Shows seemed to be much better years ago.

AMBASSADOR HERBERT HERE Grown Older Since He Used to Box With

Police Commissioner Roosevelt Sir Michael Herbert, the new Britis! Ambassador to Washington, whose wife was Miss Leila Wilson, daughter of R. T Wilson of New York, arrived vesterday on the Cunard Line steamship Campania Mrs. Herbert and their nine-year-old son Michael Herbert, accompanied the Am bassador. Mr. Wilson took them all to his house in Fifth avenue in his carriage Sir Michael took a suite at the Walderf-Astoria later. He will go to Washington Monday and present his credentials to

President Rooseveit. Sir Michael does not seem as robust as when he was in the United States nine years ago, as secretary of the British legation. He wore a long travelling coat and a soft hat. He is thinner and his hair has more gray in it than it had when he and President Roosevelt, then a Police Commissioner, used to box together and play

a set at tennis. Sir Michael said a number of graceful things in the few minutes that he wadetained at the dock.

"I am very glad to revisit America." said he, "and it is naturally gratifying to said he, "and it is naturally gratifying to me to come as the representative of a country which holds such pleasant rela-tions with this country, in which I have so many friends whom I remember with cordiality, friends made during a delight-ful experience at the British legation for five years. It was very pleasing, too, to read the most kind notices of the American press, on my appointment."

press on my appointment."

His first inquiries were as to the health of the President, and he expressed pleasure when told of Mr. Roosevelt's improvement. The coal strike, Sir Michael said, was attracting some attention in England, but when reporters asked the Ambassador for his views on the President's attempt at settlement, Sir Michael dropped the

Sir Michael wanted to know if the ship combine had been effected. Then he said:
"I am not frightened by it as some persons have been. There is plenty of room on

the seas for both nations."

A funny story sent by cable that Sir Michael meant to bring his own for his own for the manager to this country was repeated to the Ambassador, who enjoyed a laugh at it and remarked that he wished he was

at it and remarked that he wished he was rich enough to afford a special brand.
When the Ambassador was driving away from the pier Mrs. Orme Wilson came up in her motor car and greeted her sister-in-law. Sir Michael and Mrs. Herbert, R. T. Wilson and R. T. Wilson, Jr., Mrs. Orme Wilson and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt met at luncheon at the Wilson residence. A report that Mrs. R. T. Wilson was so ill

the Ambassador would have to post pone his arranged trip to Washington was denied last night by Mrs. Wilson, who said she was quite well.

Baron Gevers. Minister from the Netherlands, arrived yesterday on the Statendam.

CHINESE AT COLUMBIA.

Plans of Prof. Hirth-Gift of Chinese Encyclorredta From the Viceroy of Nanking Prof. Friederich Hirth, the newly ap-

pointed head of the Dean Lung Chinese department, will be assisted in his work at Columbia by Robert J. H. Kliene, who served from 1887 till 1891 as interpreter at the United States Consulate at Ningpo

China. The work of the department will be in three main groups, the written language, the spoken language and history of China Nine courses are to be given, as follows: Practical study of Chirese characters for be-ginners, with explanations regarding the peculiarities of Chinese life and language; the analysis and translation of easy documents, such as despatches, written in the Chinese modern business style; a study of selected easy texts from the Chinese modern business style; a study of selected easy texts from the national histories and Confucian classics; a course of helps and keys in Chinese literature; a beginner's course in the Pekin dialect. and three seminars one for the study of Chinese Government matters, a second devoted to historical studies in Chinese iterature, and a third on the study inese art, industry and general culture

lectures, successfully tuted last year by Prof. Herbert Allen Giles of Cambridge University, England, will be followed this year by a second series by Prof. Hirth on the history of China reviewed in the light of recent discoveries.

The Chinese department has just received an important gift from the Viceroy at Nanking, acting for the Chinese Government. It is a collection known as the "T'u Shu Chi Ch'eng" This is the genuine and first issue of the great Chinese encyclo-

PROF. WYCKOFF AS A TRAMP.

His Identity Disclosed When He Became Ill in Celerado. PUEBLO, Col., Oct. 4 .- A worn and hag-

æ la and comprises 5,200 volumes.

gard tramp who staggered into the dispensary of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company yesterday was discovered to be Prof. Walter A. Wyckoff of Princeton University. He had walked fifty miles through storm and cold and wanted relief from severe cramps in the stomach. He admitted his identity after it had been disclosed by a letter which fell from his pocket. Prof. Wyckoff said he had tramped the State for weeks, living the life of a hobo. In a few hours he was able to resume his sociological

PRINCETON, N. J., O. t. 4.—Prof. W. A. Wyckoff is in the West studying sociological conditions. It is thought here that he is now in Colorado. No word has been received from him about his being taken ill in that State. He is due here in about

ONE-CENT POSTAGE IN SIGHT. It Is Estimated That Within Two Years the Department Will Be Self-Supporting.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4 .- The expenses of the office of the First Assistant Postmas er General next year will aggregate of \$81,000,000, or more than the total annual expenditures for the entire postal service prior to 1893. First Assistant Postmaster-General Wynne intimates that the deflet of the Post Office Department next year will be about \$1,000,000, and that in anot year the Department will be self-supporting The last year in which the receipts of the postal service exceeded the expenditure was just before the rate of letter postage was reduced from three to two cents. Offi-cials of the Post Office Department believe that when the postal service again becomeself-supporting Congress will pass a cent letter rate postage law. Postmaster-General Payne is said to favor such a move.

TO HONOR ZOLA'S MEMORY. Mourning Service in Essex Street at Which Rabbis Will Speak.

A special service will be held to-night in Saltzam's Hall, 66 I ssex street, in memor; of Emile Zola. A number of prominent rab bis will be present and will speak. One feature will be the mour, ing display. All of the incandescent lamps in the hall will be covered with lampblack and the prayers will be chanted while the half is practically in darkness. The service is intended to be an evidence of the regard in which Zola was held by the Hebrews of the lower hast Side. Persons of all nationalities have been

Secretary Hay Resumes His Duties.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4 .- Secretary Hay resumed his duties at the State Department to-day after an absence of more than two months at his summer residence on Lake Sunapee, N. H. Mr. Hay locks vigorous, and is apparently much improved in health. While Mr. Hay was away he attended to official matters of importance, but most of the department work was done by Mr. A. A. Adee, the setting Secretary of State